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#### NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1882.—TWELVE PAGES.

## THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE GREAT PARLIAMENTARY CONTEST. MR. GLADSTONE LIKELY TO BE VICTORIOUS-MR. IRVING TO APPEAR SOON AS ROMEO-THE CZAR

The political situation in England is outlined in the London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. Lord Denoughmore's motion to investigate the working of the Irish Land act, it appears, was really devised by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone has made clear his position in regard to Home Rule for Ireland. The Conservatives admit that the Government are likely to carry the cloture clause in Parliament. Mr. Irving will appear as Romeo in March. The Metropolitan of Moscow has condemned the conduct of the Czar in remaining

#### LEADING TOPICS IN LONDON. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Lord Donoughmore's motion yesterday in the House of Lords for a committee to inquire into the working of the Land act is a dehberate, ingenious attempt to paralyze the working of the Act, to stop the reductions of rent, and above all to embarrass the Government. The scheme is really devised by Lord Salisbury, who keeps in the background, leaving the debate on his side to obscure partisans. Lords Donoughmore, Waterford, Landsdowne, Dunraven and Cairns, all Irish landlords, were put forward to make the motion appear to be a cry of distress from harassed propertyowners. The Conservatives insist that the Lords have thus practically withdrawn the assent to the Land law which was extorted from them last session, holding that the pledges they gave then were not intended to apply to the working of the Act, which they allege has been falsified by the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners. The Conservative organs announce that the committee will compel the Commissioners to appear as witnesses in London and thus block the machinery of the Courts. They say that the committee will also endeavor to establish the responsibility of Ministers for the judicial decisions, and they are proclaiming triumphantly that the vote in the House of Lords places the Government in an awkward dilemma. Mr. Gladstone's intention to make his declaration on Monday and the close of the debate on the address have brought relief to everybody, even the Irish members being tired of talking. Both sides are eager to begin the discussion on the cloture.

#### THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The speeches in the recent debate were mostly mediocre. Mr. Chamberlain once more attempted, but failed, to explain away his Liverpool declaration that to suppress the League would have prevented land reform. Mr. Gladstone again repudiated complicity with that view. Mr. Sexton's speech obtained him a certain notoriety, but the effect in Ireland was neutralized by the contemptuous omission of the Ministerial reply and the taking of a vote immediately.

#### THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone's reply on Thursday to the accusations that he favored Home Rule leaves his adversaries no remaining ground but flagrant misrepresentation. The Conservatives still grumble at the inopportuneness of any declaration whatever on such a subject, but find nothing to reply to Mr. Gladstone's proof that he made the same declarations on six previous occasions without elicting any objection; the strongest being made in 1871, when it elicited the approval of The Times. The Parnellites announce with hypocritical solemnity that they formulate a Home Rule programme. The Liberals understand Mr. Gladstone's suggestion as meaning simply that the attempt to state the programme will demonstrate the impracticability of the de-A LIBERAL VICTORY CONCEDED.

The Conservatives now tacitly admit that they have been utterly mistaken in their calculations on beating the Government on the cloture clause, and they attempt to palliate the blunder by declaring that the Liberals sacrificed their real convictions under a threat of the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Cowen, now the Tories most useful tool, alleges in his paper that the expected majority is only obtainable by the remorseless application of the screw. Mr. Cowen's colleague, in his paper pronounces this a mischievous, degrading fabrication. The figures I telegraphed you last week remain good, except that the Liberal majority is now likely to reach forty. The Government have used no threat of dissolution, and it is now known that they never intended to dissolve Parliament, but did and do intend to resign if beaten, in which case, Mr. Gladstone would withdraw finally from public life. The Ministers did at first doubt whether a majority was certain, and anticipated that if they were compelled to resign the Conservatives would dissolve Parliament. The Liberal committees were duly warned of the possibility of a sudden general election, so that if any pressure was used it came wholly from the con-

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST IRISH PLOTS.

Yesterday's drawing-room at Buckingham Palace was chiefly remarkable for the unusual number of troops and police, and an immense turnout of spectators in the street and park. Nobedy believes the Queen to be in personal danger from an Irish plot, but the precautions were taken exactly as if an attempt were expected. All London for some hours on Thursday believed that the accident to the Queen's outrider had befallen her Majesty herself. Wild rumors of an Irish outbreak were spread abroad. Precautions continue to be used to insure the safety of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Sir William

#### Harcourt and others. THE LONDON STAGE.

The Folly Theatre, renamed "Toole's," has been reconstructed, and was reopened on Thursday, when an enthusiastic audience welcomed Mr. Toole in his old part of Paul Pry. A new piece by Byron is rehearsing. Burnand's adaptation of "Marie la Debutante du Painis Royal," a three-act farce entitled "The Manager," was produced on Wednesday at the Court Theatre. It was carefully mounted and cleverly acted, and heartily damned. The new Royal Avenue Theatre, leased to Marius and Florence St. John, opens on March 11 with the revival of "Madame Favart," in which the latter first became popular, "Manola," the new opera bouffe at the Strand Theatre, succeeds, thanks to the music and pretty dressing, but no sufficient substitutes for Marius or St. John have yet been ]

night. The production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum is fixed for March 8, with Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in the title roles. Mr. Irving's election by the committee as a member of the Athenaum Club, under the rule allowing a yearly choice of nine representatives of literature and art, is a brilliant compliment to the acknowledged head of the profession in Eng-

#### HERBERT SPENCER COMING.

Herbert Spencer's long meditated journey to America is now definitely fixed. He sails August next, and intends to be absent three months. He visits Canada and also possibly California. He has refused all proposals to lecture, his design being solely to see the country and people without any

#### MR. GLADSTONE ONLY SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED.

There is no other ground for the reports of Mr. Gladstone's illness than a severe cold. His appearance, speeches, and continuous application to Ministerial duty alike indicate vigorous health and brilliant spirits.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Feb. 18.-Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Metropolitan of Moscow, Archbishop, Macaire, who is an influential personage in the Russian political world, has addressed a letter to the Czar, urging him to quit his seclusion, which he says suggests poltroonery and is injurious to the National traditions. The Emperor's seclusion, he conwill lead to disunion between Emperor and the people, who finally accustom themselves to dispense with th ir sovereign. The Czar was irritated by the letter and sent for Privy Councillor Pobedonoszeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, of whom he inquired whether he (the Emperor) could dismiss the Metropolitan. M. Pobedonoszeff replied, "Yes, wi h the sanction of the Holy Synod." A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Telegraph sa s: "Russian journals express the warmest gratitude to the English Ministry for the tone it has adopted in replying to questions in Parliament regarding Russian affairs."

### AID FOR HERZEGOVINA.

It is rumored at St. Petersburg that six Russian officers have started for Herzegovina, and that nine others will shortly follow them. They are all, it is said, granted a year's leave of absence.

A Vienna dispatch to The Standard says: "The frequent notices in the Austrian and German presof the menacing character which the Panslavist agitation has been allowed to assume in Russia has had a salutary effect in the highest Russian quar-

All the Berlin newspapers express indignation at All the Berlin newspapers express indignation at the speech of General Skobeleff to the Servian students, in which he said that Russia had hitherto been held in check by German influence, and that the sword was the only means the Russians had of ridding themselves of the monbus. The Germania says it hopes the Government will seriously ask Russia whether she grants her generals leave of absence to preach a crussde in France against Germany. The National Zeitungadvises Austria to bring the struggle with the Herzegovinian insurgents promptly to a close.

#### A MASSACRE IN PERU.

London, Feb. 18 .- A dispatch from Buenos Ayres dated January 24, says that particulars have been received there of a massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by Peruvian soldiery. Colonel Mas, with 600 troops from Ica, attacked Villavicencio, routed him, and with the aid of his men proceeded to suck Pisco. Four hundred foreigners who attempted to resist were ent to pieces, 300 being kill d including the French Consul. The total number of victims was 1,000. It is said that Colonel Mas has since been shot by Garcia Calderon's troops.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb., 18 .- The Economist says we understand that the Government has now received what France declares are her final proposals relative to the commercial treaty, and they are such as cannot possibly be accepted. Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Paris, has already intimated this decision.

# THE STEAMER TIBER FOUNDERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.-The English steamer Tiber, plying between St. Thomas and Havana in connection with the Southampton Line, has foundered off Puento Piata. The passengers, mail and specie were

### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1882. The Sultan received the special German Embassy to day, and was by it invested with the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg says that the col-

ontal press charges the agents of the Crown with diseriminating against the American firm which offered to undertake the proposed railway extension on cheaper terms than those accepted from English contractors. A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that a kind of Credit Mobilier, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, styled the "Omnium Francais," is being formed. Its object is to buy stocks and shares at the present prices. The directors, seven in number, will be representatives of leading financial establishments.

A Berlin telegram says that the committee on the Reclesiastical bill, which, yesterday, on its first reading, rejected almost the whole measure in the form proposed by the government, adopted in a modified shape, the paragraph relative to the bishops, providing that a pre-late pardoned by the King shall not require a renewed recognition by the government as bishop of his diocese.

### SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.-The schooner Cerinna H. Bishop, from Grand Banks, this morning reports the loss of six of her erew in a violent hurricane of February 5. The men were in dories visiting their trawls. They were John Colson, single, thirty-five years of age, of sweden; James McGoff, age thirty-eight, who or age, or sweeten; sames steelor, age thirty-eight, who age thirty-three; Peter Christinn, single, age thirty-three; Peter Christinn, single, age thirty-three; Charles Rassmus, single, age twenty-bree, of beimark, and Francis Keup, of Anlisquam, Mass., who leaves a wife and one child. The men all followed fishing from this port for several years.

### THE ICE ON THE HUDSON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 18.-Heavy bodies of ice have massed in the Highlands, and the cold is increasing. There is more ice between Sing Sing and New-York than between here and Sing Sing. The lobroke away at Stockport this morning.
In fee vachting to-day over a stretch of two miles, the
Gypsy won one and the Fairy three races. In eleven
races afterward the Flash won three, Fairy six, and

### THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18 .- In the Senate to-day the resolution in the nature of a rebuke to General Mahone for his continued absence from sessions of the post of duty was, without debate, indefinitely post-poned; yeas, 20; mays, 14. A decision on the resolution to clock an Anditor and other officials on Monday was prevented by fillbustering on the part of the bolting Re-

### DENIAL OF A REPORT.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 18.-A slanderms article appears in The Pillsburg Dispatch of this date, connected with the names of A. W. Campbell, of The Wheeling Intelligencer, and George K. Waerl, a prominent merchant of this city. The malicious story is without a particle of foundation in fact, and the authors will be need to a strict account blifty for giving publicity to it.

### THE ANTI-POLYGAMY MOVEMENT

TROY. Feb. 18.-Leading ministers all denominations and prominent laymen have united in call for a anti-polygamy mass-meeting to be held at the ity Hallon Tuesday evening next. The Hon. Charles R. Ingalis, Judge of the Supreme Court, will preside. NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 18,-The Demoeratic Senatorial Convention to-day nominated Alexanger Bancus, of Saratoga, for Senator in the XVIIIth

### RAILROAD NEWS.

APPEALING TO THE COURTS. William F. Proctor, in behalf of himself and the owners of a majority of the capital stock of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, began yester lay a suit in equity in the Superior Court against the railway company and its directors, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, John Keen, Frederick T. Fredinghuysen and others, to restrain the company from increasing its capital slock under the provisions of the statute just enacted by the Legi-lature of New-Jersey. Judge Arnoux granted a temporary miunction and an order, returnable Febmary 28, to show cause why the injunction should not be continued during the pendency of the suit. The order Thomas P. Fowler, and the complaint was verified by Mr. Proctor. Mr. Proctor is the general manager of the Singer sewing Machine Company, which is the owner of 10,000 shares of the defendant company's stock. The complaint sets forth that the capital stock of the company is \$18,563,200, and under the charter cannot be increased without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders. The object of the proposed issue of stock is to enable the present officers of the company to correcting ethernelves in power, and to thwart the purposes of the owners of the present capital stock. To this, on the defendants procurred the passage of a bill by the Legislature of New-Jersey, authorizing the officers of the company to Jraw in the bonds of the company which are now due, and to lessue new stock in olace of them. It is said that the defendants will be able, under this saints, to I sate \$0,000 shares of new stock. The companint further all greet hat the preposed increase of the capital stock is a frank upon the rights of the owners of the existing stock. Dunning, Edsall, Hart and Fowler are Mr. Proceter's attorneys.

#### RAPID TRANSIT IN UPPER NEW-YORK.

A rapid transit mass-meeting of the residents of Harlem, Washington Heights and annexed districts was held last evening in Harlem Mosic Hall, at One-hundred-and-thirrieth-st. and Third-ave. The eeting was to advocate the extension of the elevated railroads into the annexed districts and Westchester County, and also around Manna tan Island. There was a large attendance, and there were some women in the

The meeting was called to order by Judge Henry P. McGown, who spoke of the mode of travel in the early years of the city's history. He compared the rapid transit of to-day with means of travelling in 1730, when it would take a farmer living at what is now One-hun-

it would take a farmer living at what is now One-hundred-and sixth-st. all day to make a visit to the city. The first staces between Harlem and Pell-st, and the Bowery, he said, began to run in 1832. On these, passengers were charred twenty-five cents a trip.
Lawson N. Fuller was then intro luced to the sudience, and he spoke at length about the clevated railroads and what they were doing for Harlem.

In speaking of the injury to property along their line, he said that for every dollar of demage there was a benefit of 825 to other property along their line, he said that for every dollar of demage there was a benefit of 825 to other property along there was a benefit of 825 to other property owners. In the wards t rough which the clevisted roads ran the increase in the value of the property had been \$60,000,000 in a year, while in the other wards the increase had only been \$60,000,000. He thought the Legislature should app int a commission to award damages to property owners who were injured by the roads, and then to assess the same smount upon whom those benefited. What was wanted now, he continued, was the extension of the roads into West chester Conviy, and this was necessary for landevelopment of much valuable property. The elevated roads ought also to be built areand the city. Mr. Fuller thought that the great increase of builting in Harl mand the nunexed districts was owing entarely to the clevated roads.

Dr. Isaac L. Peet, of Washington Heights, spoke a few

words as to what the elevated roads had oo e or upper New-York, and what they would do in the future if they were continued across the Harlem River. There was much enthusiasm manifested at the meeting, and many passages in the speech s were loadly applianced. It was stated at the meeting that the Third-ave, elevated fine would be continued to Kingsbridge without doubt in a short time.

#### SEEKING A NEW COMMISSION.

A petition for a fourth Rapid Transit Commission, signed by many capitalists, headed by C. T Christensen, Darwin R. James and W. V. Tappan, was handed yesterday to Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, by Henry W. Maxwell. It is said that Austin Corbin, president o W. Marwell. It is said that Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island Radread, is interested in the seasone, and that it contempla es elevated roads from Souta Ferry to East New-York, along Atlantic-ace, with a branch through Boerma-place and Adams-st, to the East River Bridge. Accompanying the petition was a letter signed by the same persons as signed the petition, which requires a that the Commissioners when appointed shall, if in any rense within their nowers, confer no ad hority to build my repid transit radium without an agic consul-absolutely binding with whatever corporation they may record for that purpose, time all damages to properly

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 .- The report of the for the past year, which will be submitted to the annual meeting of the stockholders, on February 28, was completed this afternoon. It states that the net carnings for 1881 were \$613,923 47, less a sinking fund of 10 cents per ton on coal, \$64.814 80, and the depreciation on coal improvements, \$65,332 85, making the surplus for the year, \$483,775 82. A dividend of \$1 per share on 206,567 shares of stock was paid in December last leaving the balance to the credit of the dividend fund at the close of the year, \$471,445 20. The coal townage of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and Lehigh Canal the Lehich and Susquebanna Railroad and Lehigh Canal for the year amounted to 4.704,692 tons, being an increase as compared with the previous year of 799,299 tons. The gross receipts of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad were \$508,471 91 more than in 1880, the gain being majuly freights on coal. Canal navigation opened on April 29, and closed December 15, the late opening resulting from an ice freshet on February 19, carrying away part of a dam and increasing the cost of maintaining the coal of maintaining the coal of the coal of the report refers to the fact that the increase from the compart refers to the fact that the increase from the compart refers to the tact that the increase from the compart refers to the tact that the increase from the compart refers to the fact that the increase from the compart refers to the fact was considered by year for the first year. report refers to the fact that the increase from the company's railroad lines exceeded last year for the first year in its history the amount of fixed charges. The first mortrage of per cent loan of \$5.381,840 84 matures in April, 1884, and may be paid off in whole or part by the sale of securities controlled by the company. In resuming the payment of dividends, the board deemed it wise to relaise a strong reserve of net earnings, under the conviction that this paney would establish the stock upon a secure foundation of productive value. The floating debt, less cash assets, is about \$700,000, against which the company holds \$746,000 of its consolidated 7 per cent bonds, \$306,000 Delaware Division Canal bonds, and 18,001 shares of its stock.

The report closes with the decompanion of President E.

which the company holds \$746,000 of its consolidated 7 per cent bonds, \$306,000 Delaware Division Canal bonds, and 18,901 shares of its stock.

The report closes with the declaration of President E. W. Clark of his intention to decline reelectron, after serving the company in that capacity for more than fourteen years. The board sugar states name of Joseph S. Harris, formerly superintension of the company's mines, and its present consulting angineer, for the office. His ability, character and experience, it is stated, eminently fit hum for the position of president. The name of F. C. Yarnali, vice-president of the company, is presented for reelection to that office.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18 .- The attorney for he West Shore Railroad states that since the any commenced purchasing is right of way it has filed 5000 deeds in the counties along the route.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.-Commissioner Fink gives notice nat a meeting of the joint Executive Committees of Eastern and Western Railways will be held on March 1,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.-The Pennsylvania Railroad s to open a shorter line between Chicago and Clacinnati nan exists now, by the use of the Pennsylvania and the incinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Reads. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18 .- Work will be begun on Monday next, near this city, at two places on the pro-ected Baltimore and Onio line between Baltimore and

The Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, of which Senator F. W. Bockwell is chairman, is in this city by invitation of the Boston and Maine Ra broad Company to examine the elevated a ructure of the Penn-olivania Radroad by which it pass a into the city. President Gowen, of the Pailadelphia and Reading tadroad, went to New-York this morning, and it i

New-York. This is to be done to comply with the

understood toat he will have a conference with Messra Garrett and Vanderoilt with regard to the control of the New-Jersey Central. The street reports here are that Mr. Gowen and Mr. Garrett hold 80,000 shares of Jersey Central and 20,000 proxies

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A TAX COLLECTOR IN DEFAULT.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 18.—John R. Stegar, tax collector of North Danville, who disappeared several days ago, is promounced a defaultier to the amount of \$2,600.

age, is pronounced a defaulter to the amount of \$2,000.

KILLED BY AN IRON SMOKESTACK.

JAMEST WN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Henry Noedengnal d.
a laborer, age thirty-four years, was killed by the failing of
an iron smokestack, at Onoville, to day. He leaves a wife and
three children.

ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—In the case of Dr.
Bowen, who is on tri-1 for burning his house, which has occupied the court here nearly three week, the lestimony was
concluded to-day, and the argument begins on Monday.

## found. Merivale's "Cyme" will be withdrawn to-

THE URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 18.-By careful and excellent management to-day Chairman Hiscock succeeded in getting the House to consider and pass the " Urgen-

ey D ficiency " bill, which appropriates about \$1,850,000 of money much needed to carry on the pub ic business in several of the Executive Departments. Three items in the bill provoked considerable discussion before they were adopted. One was an item of \$400,000 for the Government Printing Office. Mr. Hiscock showed that this was necessary, because the Democrats cut down the estimates \$300,000 at 'he last session, and then gave almost un'imited orders for printing. This statement gave S. S. Cox, Mr. Springer and other Democrats an opportunity to talk about the necessity of "reform and economy " in the office of the Publis Printer-a necessity which was quite as pressing at any time during the six years that the Democrats controlled Congress as

Anitem of \$75,000 for extending the storage caparity of the Treasury, in order to provide for the safe keeping of the silver dollars, threatened to evoke a general financial debate-a calamity which was at last averted by the prompt action of Mr. Hiscock and other Republicans. This was not done until Messrs. Bland, Buckner, Springer and other eminent financial statesmen had informed the House why the silver dollars do not go into circulation. Alexander H. Stephens made a few remarks in favor of coin certificates as against bullion certificates, and as this was his first speech of the ession, the new members who never before heard him speak clustered around him to hear his words Mr. Kelley said that the tendency of the commercial world is toward the use of representative money. circulation of the fractional paper currency and the arbstitution therefor of subsidiary silver. Mr. Springer embodied his financial was lom in the form of an amendment providing for the deposit of sit ver bullion and the issue therefor of certificates redeemabl - in silver coin, the certificates to be reeivable for customs and other daties and to be subject to reissue. The amendment also provided for unlimited silver coinage. It was ruled out of order. Abram S. Hewitt made a short, pithy speech, in which he said in substance: "There are dollars by law in this country-a gold dollar and a silver dollar, the latter worth only 8712 per cent as much as the dollar which is current n the markets of the world. Commerce, wiser than Congress, rejects the inferior dollar, and the consequence is that the dishonest, cheating dollars continue to pile up in the Treasury. There is only one standard of value-the gold dollar-and the present silver dollar is fiat money in its worst

Mr. Hewitt's speech raised a tempest, and a dozen members were on their feet at ing an opportunity to reply. Mr. Marsh, of illinois, was recognized and in the course of five minutes he asserte that the Comage act of 1873 was "fraudulently" carried through Congress, and declared that "it is time the country should understand that this cry, that the scandard silver dollar is not an honest dellar is false in fact and in principle." Mr. Marsh said this as if he meant it. A small item to heep rebuild a school house in Washington, which was burned a fortuight aco, gave S. S. Cox, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reason an opportunity to invegla against the "outrage" of appropriating money from the National Treasury to educate the children of the Di trict of Coumbin. Considering that the public schools of Washington educate the children of Congress nen and of the army of Government clerks in Washington, wao, while they live here, have a legal residence elsewhere, the "outrage" is not so apparent.

Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, made excellent speeches in favor of the semothouse ite n, and it was adopted. The vote on the passage of the bill was 155 to 26. ing an opportunity to reply, Mr. Marsh,

#### JUBILEE SINGERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 18 .- The Fisk Jubilee

Singers valued the White House to day, by appendment, to pay their respects to President Arthur. As there has been a great deal of a moment as to the treatment of the troupe by the Washington batels on the night of their by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, a prominent clerzyman of Washington, was questioned regueding the matter. He stated that every hotel in the city was visited with a like result. The troupe arrived here late ing-room of the Baltimore and Potomac Depot until told by the watchman that they would have to leave it, as it was the hour for closing. In the meantime the Rev. Dr. Rankin had visi ed the notels wit jour avail. Mr. Tenney the proprietor of the National Hotel, said to Dr. Ranki that had be been telegraphed to for accommodations be would unquestionably have reserved rooms to them, but, as it was, every room was occupied in his hotel. He offered to provide cots for their accommodation. Dr. Rankin succeeded, however, in providing for the women at the st. James, and the men found quarters at the house of a colored woman. In his search for accommodations, the Doctor met with some very hard rebuffs, one Virginia "gendleman" stating that he would not quarter them at his hotel for \$500 per night. In every instance objection was made to color Here Mr. Loudin recalled a similar treatment which the troupe experi need at Springde'd, Ill., the home of Lin celn, shortly after the election of President Garffeld which came to his no icc. He said to Mr. Loudin, whom he met shortly after, that should the troupe ever visit Washington he would see to it that they obtained accommodations in the White House, if nee ssary. Mr. Lou lineited as a contrast to the treatment England they had been entertained by Mr. Gladstone one in London and again at his country seat; by the Duke and Duchess of Argyl on two different occasions, and by John Bright at a breakfast at his residence White in Berlin they were received by and dired with the Baron von Beinsen, and at Potsdam in Prussia they took tea with the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany at their palace at that place. During their three days' at their poince at that place. During their three days'
stay in Holland, they were the guests of Baron von
theinstrus, and still later they were guests at the Windsor Hotel, in Mon real and the Grand Central, in NewYork. With all these evinences of no-pitality by distinguished people, they were naturally hart and indigiount
at the treatment they received under the very sindow
of the National Government.

This conversal in took place while the singers were
waiting to be admitted to the President's room. At 12
o'clock they went in. Mr. Londin, on being introduced
by the Bankon wait of Mr.

This conversal notook place while the singers were waiting to be admitted to the President's room. At 12 o'clock they went in. Mr. Londin, on being introduced by Dr. Rankin, and, "Mr. President, we have called to pay our respects, not only because you are the President of the United States, but from the fact that we snow you to be a warm and cances trical of our race, and that you have exponsed our cause in early life, and we lose upon you as our friend. It it would olease you we would only be too happy to sing one of our selections." The President said: "I am very noted pleased to meet you. I have frequently heard of your wonderful songs, though I have never heard them. I thank you for the oup-rtunity, and will listen with pleasure."

They began their well-known: Steal Away to Jesus (with the Lord's prayer). Their singing is strangely moving, with its plaulities said; and so actimes weir i strains. All president search of the control of

#### THE MORMON RESOLUTIONS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.)

Washington, Feb. 18.-The resolution of the Mormon Legislature of Utah, presented to the House of Representatives to-day, is regarded by some prominen memoers of that body as a piece of impodence, and it is not likely to produce the effect designed by its Mormon authors. The resolution is one reciting that there are ow pending in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States bills having in view the dis-franchisement of certain citizens of Utah and the appointment of a commission irresponsible to the people, but empowered to control the affairs of the Territory ; asking Congress, in the name of the Declaration of Rights, which cost so much precious blood, the grand provisions of the Constitution and the Stars and stripes, waich have obeen so often baptized in fire-to pause, reflect and investigate before responding to a wild, unreasoning pressure of public epinion, wrought up by a misguided and misinformed religious influence; and praying Congress not to resort to extreme

## measures, hartful in their application, but to appoint a commission of honorable gentlemen to go to U'an and

measures, hartful in their application, but to appoint a commission of honorable gentlemen to go to Uta's and investigate the affairs of that Territory, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah is composed of men, all of whom are Mormons—most of whom are offers of the Mormon Church, and en overwhelming majority of whom either practise polygamy themselves or encourage others to practise it, in violation of a law of Congress which the Supreme Court of the United States has held to be constitutional. This Leef-lative Assembly and all if a predocessors have steadily refused, since efforts to supercase polygamy were begun, to make any appropriations out of the Territorial Treasury, as required by law, for the maintenance of the Penikutiary and to pay the other judicial expenses. Congress has been come elled for years to make these appropriations out of the National Treasury, and the amount thereof is about \$170,000. The resolution is general to looked upon as an ether device on the part of polygamits to general to succeed.

Tourselfately after the resolution had been read Mr. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvanus, presented the memorial of the Austican Baptist Home M scienter vectory, repsenting over a nell ion men ers of that religious denomination, pasying Concress to take effective measures for the suppression of polygamy.

#### BEITER QUARTERS ASKED FOR.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Postmaster-General Howe has wri ten a letter to Chairman H.scock, of the additional appropriation for the purpose of leading a suitable building for the use of the Money Order Di der Division of the Treasury for the Post Office. The Postmaster-General is satisfied, after a diligent inquiry, that an appropriation of a least \$8,000 is necessary for so as to enable him to make the necessary change before has ever I times complained of the manner in which packed together so coosely as now. Inastinct as the change wealth be d layed until next fail if the appropriation is attached to a regular appropriation will, be asked that the major a part of the special deficiency bill now pending before the House.

#### REVIVING THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE. Washington, Feb. 18.-The following letter was ent to the President on Thursday:

was to the President on Thursday:

To the President of the United States.

We, the Senstors and Representatives in Congress from
the state of New Jersey, have the accorning to requise that
at an early day your Escelency will review the finding
of the Boset of Arm. Office as a second of by special order
No. 78, unerdate of Arm. Office as a second of by special order
No. 78, unerdate of Fitz John Porter, C. Jonel of the
15th United States Infantsy and Major-General of
Volunteers, and that you take smooned on thereon as
will releve the said Fitz John Porter from the penalties
and forf linres Laposed on him by the finding of senteness of the court in 17 lal rend red January 10, 1863,
and that justice requires such as ion as will restore the
said Fitz Joan Porter to his fights and positions of which
said sentence deprived him.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, United States Senator.
J. R. MCPHERS N, United States Senator.
A. A. Handerneaum, Vitth District.
J. Hart Brewer, He District.
J. Hart Brewer, He District.
MILLE ROSS, Hid District.
Physics Johns, Vita District.
Physics Johns, Vita District.
J. Skim this paper because I believe, without entering
into the merits of General Porver's case, that the sentence of the court martial thereon was one unknown to
and anonthorized by the Constitution and Laws of the
United States, and that the dispublications thereoy imposed are and should be held to be inoperative and void.
George M. Hourson, I. Labertet.
John Hill, Vth District.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.I Washington, Feb 18 .- Congressman Maning, of Mississippi, the provisions of whose bill for the conganization of the Supreme Court have been heretotion to the effect that Messrs Evarts, Parker, Merrick and Phelps, of the committee of the American Bar Assolation, appointed to consider what measures should be adopted for the relief of the Supreme Court, have decided that the plan outlined in his bill's the best one that has been proposed, and that they will in a few days unlie in a public statement giving their reasons for this canel son. Are discussed, of St. Louis, another member of the committee, is strongly opposed to the Manning plan, while his inderstood that three of er members of the committee, Messrs. Bradley, King and Stevenson, have not yet man on page in his regarding it.

### AN ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 18. - Colonel S. T. Abert, ivil engineer, has completed its report on the proposed own and the survey made last summer and tall by him The general p an of improvement consists in dredging the Georgetown channel to a maximum depth of 25 feet, with a bottom widt, of dredg a cannel not less team feet, and in the Washin ton cannel, between the lang

#### DAVID DAVIS RUINING HIS CHANCES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]

Washington, Feb. 18.-Senator David Daparisan Civil Service Reform platform are not as good s they were. The Senate restaurant, upon the un-age ment of which he has concentrated much official attention, is in some respects a d suppointment. The service insdequate and the pastry is not up to the reform

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1882. Up to the close of business to-day the Treasury had redeemed United State bond- as follows: Under the 10th call, \$19,544,950, and under the 100th call, \$17,248,750. The vaca sey on the United States Supreme Bench is now said to ife between Judge Blatenford and Clarence A. Seward, although the criends of Judge Andrews ap-pear to be very sanguine of his selection. There are now on file in the Department of Justice

twelve applications for appointment on the United States Supreme Reach, and fury-even applications for appointment to the vacancy on the Court of Claims. Upon information furnished the War Department by the Indian Bureau that the agreey at Sau Carlos, Arizona, is in danger from the returning Chiric mas, the War Department to-day instructed the commander of the department of Arizona to afford every protection to the threatened agency.

Postmaster-General Howe has issued the following

order : Offic rs, clerks and other employes of this De partment are prohibited from making any recommenda partment are promoted from missing any recondinguis-tions for appointments or giving any information, ex-cept to the poor officers, relating to the vacancies that may exist or occur in any branca of the Post Office De-partmen. A violation of this order will be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

About half a dozen of the witnesses who were brought

this city last fall, under subpoena, to give evide in the Star Route prosecutions, have appealed to Post muster-G neral flowe or relief, alleging that the amount of money allowed them for expenses by the Department of Instice did not cover their actual expenses by about \$500 in the a gregate. There is no sund at the disposal of the Posimaster-seneral from which to satisfy this de-mand, but correspondence is still in progress on the sub-

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TWENTY-TWO COAL CARS WRECKED.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SUGAR TRADE,
SAN FRANCISCO, Fe . 18,—A vessel arrived here
recently from Honomiu, with angar consigned to a firm here,
which is being shipped by rail to St. Louis at a low rate of
freight. A COLORED MAN'S SUIT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. I.S.—Freeman Blanchard, dourkespor at the against rink here, was to-day held in \$500 ball for trial, for refusing admission to a colored man who had bought a taked. WORK ON A STEAMSHIP SUSPENDED.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 18.— r.ers have been secrived at the Navy Yard to stop all work in the department accome oughteering upon the strangery omaha, which is

ADMITTED TO PRODATE.

TROY, Feb. 18.—The will of E. Thornton Taylor van admitted to probate to-day. It disposes of an estate worth z-20,000. He was a resident of Marenzo County, Alama, and died in Troy. The property consists of Southern doubtlines.

dantations.

A CONVICT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Nashville,
Felm., to The Star says: "The Criminal Court this mouning
sentenced inbort detainley to be hanged on March 31 for the
nation of J. P. McMulin, a lellow convict, in the State
Prison, in September."

Prison, in September."

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In the Court of Over and Terminer to-day Judge Briggs overruled a motion for a new trias in the ease of Frederick Nins, coavicted of manshaughter in causing the death of George Praff, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

him to five years' imprisonment.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Henry B. Woite, who was arrested in New-York in October last and brought back to Boston to answer charges of embezzlement and forgery committed while secretary of the sho and Leather Fire Insurance Company of this city, has been released on ball.

#### THE HAVERHILL FIRE.

THE LOSS OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS. THREE LIVES LOST AND THREE PERSONS MISS-ING-RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES-OVER 300 FIRMS BURNED OUT AND 2,500 PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The fire which destroyed the business part of Haverhill, Mass., was caused, it is supposed, by an over-heated stove. The flames spread rapidly and the efforts of the firemen were of little avail until after the fire had burned itself out. Over 300 firms were burned out and 2,500 persons were thrownout of employment. About seventy-three blocks and buildings were burned. The loss is over \$2,000,000, which will probably be nearly covered by the insurance. Three lives were lost and three persons are missing. There was no panic during the fire. Arrangements for rebuilding have been made by some firms.

#### THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY BURNED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 18 .- The City of Haverhill, which until Friday night was one of the most prosperous municipalities in the Commonwealth, is to-day mourning the loss of the factories which manufacturing towns in the State. The city is situated on the Boston and Maine Railway, about thirty-two miles north of Boston. On the opposite side of the Merrimae River is the town of Bradford, the seat of the Bradford Academy. The value of the product of the Haver all shoe manufactories amounted in the past year to over \$12,000,000. The population of the city is about 20,000. It became a city in 1869, when its real estate was valued at \$4,829,000 and the personal property at \$2,213,727. In May, 1881, the real estate valuation had isen to \$7,915,022 and that of personal property to \$2,872,066. The total value of goods made and work done in the city was \$10,635,828 in 1875, and it is estimated that the increase since then will bring these figures up to \$12,000,000 for the past year. Eighty per cent of this sum comes from the manufacture of boots, shoes and slippers. The shoes and boots manufactured here are almost exclusively of the finer grades. Woollen goods, hats an | other articles are also manufactured. The city has forty-seven public schools, seventeen churches. a public library, several weekly newspapers and a daily, a street railway, six banks, a fine Masonic temple, and many fine public and private buildings. Haverhill was settled in 1640, meorporated in 1645, and granted a city charter in 1870. The population in 1870 was 13,092,

The fire broke out at 11:45 o'clock Friday night in E. B. Wentworth's manufactory at 49 Washington-st., and is supposed to have been caused by an over-heated stove. A cold northwest wind, blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, caused the flames to spread through the building with surprising rapidity. The walls soon fell outward into the street, blocking it up and setting fire to buildings on either hand and to those on the opposite side of the street. The Haverhill Fire Department fought the flames manfully, but in less than an hour it became apparent that outside help must be secured. Dispatches were sent to Newburyport, Lawrence, Lowell, Georgetown, Bradford and Merrimae, and met with prompt responses. The fire burned two squares from Wingate-st. to the river, including both sides of Washington-st., the principal business thoroughfare of the city. The efforts of the firemen failed to check the fiames, and wooden, stone and brick structures rapidly fell before its resistless march.

A REMINDER OF THE BOSTON FIRE OF 1872. The scene reminded one of the great fire in Boston in 1872 in many respects. As in Boston, the buildings destroyed were in the business part of the city of Haverhill, and, like those in Bos'on, were re garded as fireproof, or nearly so. As in the Boston fire, the flames seemed actually to cat into the thick brick and stone walls, which crambled one after another into a shapeless mass. The work of destruction went on rapidly until more than five acres of territory had been stripped of the buildings which were the pride of the city and the external evidence of the industry, enterprise and success of a thrifty class of mechanics and bu iness men. These buildings had been constructed within the past ten years, but behind them was a nest of wooden structures on which the fire fed. gaining the power which destroyed even granite

About 5 o'clock this morning, when there was not much left to feed the fire, the firemen obtained control of the flames. During their long fight with the flames they had to contend also with the coid winds and were covered with ice from head to foot. Every building on the south (or river) of Washington-st. was constructed of brick, but not one was left. Only two blocks on the opposite side escaped destruction. The fire stopped at the brick block occupied by A. Currier & Son, although the building was badly scorched. The adjoining block, which is next to the railroad tracks was also saved. A new brick block was the only building on the south side of Wingate-st, that escaped. A building near the railroad station, occupied by Firts Bros, was the last one burned. Many men removed a large part of their stock from their stores and manufactories before they were destroyed, and thus saved themselves

Out of a total of nearly 100 shoe and leather firms only three escaped the fire. Seventy-three blocks and buildings were destroyed, and about 2,500 persons are thrown out of employment at a season of the year when they are least able to bear the loss of wages. Twelve tenement-houses were destroyed, turning eighteen families into the street on one of the most inclement nights of the winter. Over 300 firms and business men were burned out.

A LOSS OF OVER \$2,000,000 ON PROPERTY. A fireman, John St. Germain, was killed by falling walls, and two other persons also lost their lives. Three persons are missing, and it is feared that they are buried in the ruins. The total loss on property will probably foot up to over \$2,000,000. The buildings burned were valued at \$350,000, exclusive of contents, and were owned by the following persons, whose individual losses are here given:

John C. Gilman. \$16,500 | Alfred R. Kimball. \$
Sewell J. Prescott. 12,900 | Andrew J. Toton. |
George A. Green. 9,250 | John S. Gele. |
John Davis. | John Davis. |
Granvill Riggs | John Davis. |
H. A. Greenough. |
H. A. Greenough. |
H. A. Greenough. |
John Piling | George H. Carleton |
Russ & Noyes |
Levi Taylor | John Davis. |
George H. Carleton |
Russ & Noyes | John Davis. |
George H. Carleton |
Russ & Noyes | John Davis. |
H. A. Greenough. |
H. A. Green

Among the occupants of the burned buildings were the following:

8. M. Currier,
J. B. Parray,
J. A. Gale,
L. Johnson & Son,
Priest & Chase,
E. W. Allen,
E. K. Batcheller,
George H. Carleton & Co,
A. Currier & Son,
David & Craft,
Albert J. Farrington,
Daniel Fitts,
Gale Bros.
Goodrich & Porter,
Walter Goodrich,
George Ham,
F. G. Heath,
Huntington Bros., D. B. Cluff, Davis Brothers & Co., Tenney & Fox, Allen & Clossor L W Allen & Closson, H. W. Boynton, Hazen M. Chase, S. M. Currier, W. F. Evaes, L. A. Finney, B. H. Foster,

F. fs. Heath, Huntington Bros., O. S. Hubbard, Henry H. Jounson, A. S. Kell-y, Leighton & Poor, George W. Mitchell, S. K. Mitchell, Ordway & Danforth,